

cachexia group(374.44±13.57 ng/ml) was lower than in the heart failure non cachexia group (421.80±9.14 ng/ml) ( $P < 0.05$ ), (5) the expression of p85, p-Akt and NF- $\kappa$ B: in cardiac cachexia group was lower than in the heart failure non cachexia group ( $P < 0.05$ ) and control group ( $P < 0.05$ ), but the heart failure non cachexia group was higher than the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ); (6) the expression of caspase9 mRNA: in cardiac cachexia group(1.38±0.03) was higher than in the heart failure non cachexia group(0.49±0.04) and control group(0.62±0.07) ( $P < 0.05$ ), (7) the expression of Bcl-xl mRNA: in cardiac cachexia group (1.39±0.20) was lower than in the heart failure non cachexia group(8.03±0.28) and control group(7.80±0.15) ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**CONCLUSIONS** (1) There were insulin and GH resistance in the heart failure cachexia patients, (2) PI3K/Akt signal transduction pathways was activated by phosphorylation in heart failure, which is play a protective effect on the heart when combined with cachexia, and the expression of p85, p-Akt and NF- $\kappa$ B were decreased, illustrate that PI3K/Akt signal pathway was restrained, which eventually lead to cell apoptosis. (3) PI3K/Akt signal transduction pathway may be a new therapeutic target in cardiac cachexia.

#### GW26-e0249

##### Effect of Eplerenone on Plasma TGF- $\beta$ 1 level in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure

Yi Gu,<sup>1</sup> Xinzhen Lu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jiangbei People's Hospital, Southeast University; <sup>2</sup>First Affiliated Hospital, Nanjing Medical University

**OBJECTIVES** Renin - angiotensin - aldosterone system (RAAS), by affecting the nervous hormone levels, involves in the development of chronic heart failure(CHF). Of interest, for patients with moderate to severe chronic heart failure, on top of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) and beta blockers, eplerenone administration will further reduce the total mortality. However, the therapeutic mechanism for CHF with eplerenone administration is not yet fully understood.

**METHODS** Renin - angiotensin - aldosterone system (RAAS), by affecting the nervous hormone levels, involves in the development of chronic heart failure(CHF). Of interest, for patients with moderate to severe chronic heart failure, on top of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) and beta blockers, eplerenone administration will further reduce the total mortality. However, the therapeutic mechanism for CHF with eplerenone administration is not yet fully understood.

**RESULTS** Compared with conventional treatment, LVEF and 6-minute walk test(6-MWT) distances increased, while LVP, LVEDD, IVS, TGF- $\beta$ 1 level, BNP level and the blood pressure all reduced in patients received eplerenone administration ( $P < 0.05$ ), TGF- $\beta$ 1 levels were inversely correlated with LVEF, and positively correlated with BNP level ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**CONCLUSIONS** Eplerenone can reduce plasma TGF- $\beta$ 1 level by reversing cardiac remodeling and improve cardiac function in chronic heart failure patients.

#### GW26-e4402

##### Silencing microRNA-155 reduces LPS-induced cardiac apoptosis via targeting peal5a

Hui Wang,<sup>1,1</sup> Xiangqing Kong<sup>1,1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University

**OBJECTIVES** Sepsis-related cardiac dysfunction is characterized by inflammation and metabolic repression. microRNAs, a small non-coding RNA, inhibit mRNA translation or promote mRNA degradation through pairing to the 3'-UTR of target genes mRNA. MiR155 is up-regulation as a continual feature of the mammalian inflammatory response. In this study, we tested the hypothesis that miR155 regulates in heart dysfunction with sepsis.

**METHODS** E.coli lipopolysaccharide (LPS)(5mg/kg) was administered to C57BL/6 mice to induce a sepsis-induced cardiac dysfunction model within 5-7 h. Cardiac function was assessed by Echocardiography 5~6h post-LPS administration. Myocardium were obtain within 7~9h after LPS treatment for gene expression and protein analysis. A systematic analysis of cardiac miRNA profiles using an established miRNAarray was performed to assess dys-regulated miRNAs in sepsis-induced cardiac dysfunction. To forced expression of miR155, miR155 agomirs were injected in the tail vein of C57B1/6J mice on 3 consecutive days with a total of 30 mg/kg agomir and inhibition of miR155 in vivo by 80 mg/kg 155 antagomir followed by LPS administration.

**RESULTS** LPS induced reduction 15% in Fractional shortening (%FS) and 25% in ejection fraction (%EF). Expression of miR155 was increased by 2 fold. Over-expressing of miR155 with systemic delivery of agomir led to 5% decrease in FS and 10% in EF as compared to scramble control. Aggravation of the LPS induced cardiac dysfunction by miR155 agomir is not associated with alteration in inflammation or cardiac metabolism. MiR155 agomir increased LPS- induced myocardium apoptosis and increased ratio of Bax/Bcl-2 at the protein level. Deficiency of miR155 markedly rescued the LPS induced heart failure and apoptosis. In vivo, western blotting found that over-expression of miR155 led to significantly inhibition of Pea15a in mice. Using bioinformatics analyses and validated luciferase reporter assays, Pea15a was identified as a novel miR155-target. Finally, we observed that critically ill patients with sepsis had increased levels of miR155 compare with healthy control as well.

**CONCLUSIONS** The present study demonstrated that miR155 regulates sepsis-related cardiac apoptosis by target gene Pea15a. Finally, our results identify inhibition of miR-34a as a potential therapeutic strategy to improve sepsis -induced heart failure.

#### GW26-e4801

##### The correlations between iron metabolism and myocardial energy expenditure in patients with chronic heart failure

Feng Lin, Qiong Zhan, Jinghai Hua, Dingji Zhu, Qingchun Zeng, Dingli Xu

Department of Cardiology, Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University

**OBJECTIVES** Chronic heart failure (CHF) is a major public health burden worldwide and is associated with high morbidity, mortality and cost. Recent study demonstrated that iron metabolism and myocardial energy expenditure (MEE) were altered in CHF patients. In this study, we aimed to analyze the effects, clinical significance, and possible correlations of iron metabolism on MEE in patients with CHF.

**METHODS** We recruited 96 CHF patients [age: 67.4±11.5 years, males: 61.5%, New York Heart Association (NYHA) class (II/III/IV): 45/36/15] from the Cardiology Department in Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University from January 2014 to January 2015. The concentrations of serum hemoglobin, Fe, total iron-binding capacity, transferrin saturation, transferrin, soluble transferrin receptor, ferritin, and Pro-BNP were evaluated. Echocardiography was used to assess LA, LV, PWTs, LVIDs, LVIDd, LVEF, LVFS, and MEE. Iron deficiency was defined as ferritin <100 ng/mL or 100-300 ng/mL with transferrin saturation <20%.

**RESULTS** The patients were divided into iron-deficient and iron-sufficient groups; the incidence of iron deficiency in all subjects was 38.5%. The differences of demographic characteristics (age, sex and BMI) and HGB concentrations in two groups were similar ( $P > 0.05$ ). Interestingly, MEE was significantly higher in the iron-deficient group [64.963 (51.555 to 78.300) cal/min vs. 40.176 (25.346 to 56.914) cal/min,  $P < 0.001$ ]. Similarly, MEE in patients with NYHA classes II and III was significantly higher in the iron-deficient group (55.6±11.4 cal/min vs. 39.7±17.5 cal/min,  $P = 0.002$ ; 63.6±16.9 cal/min vs. 42.6±21.0 cal/min,  $P = 0.003$ ). Bivariate analysis confirmed that MEE was significantly correlated with ferritin ( $r = -0.406$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), transferrin saturation ( $r = -0.307$ ,  $P = 0.002$ ), Pro-BNP ( $r = -0.333$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ), NYHA class ( $r = 0.455$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), LVEF ( $r = -0.477$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), LVFS ( $r = -0.657$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), LV ( $r = 0.770$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), and LVIDd ( $r = 0.748$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Multiple linear regression analysis on the above variables showed that iron deficiency, higher LVIDd, NYHA class, and lower LVFS predicted higher MEE ( $r^2 = 0.748$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ).

**CONCLUSIONS** Iron deficiency may play an important role in the disorders of MEE in CHF patients, regardless of baseline HGB concentrations.

## CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE AND INTERVENTIONS

#### GW26-e0786

##### Prediction of Spontaneous closure in isolated ventricular septal defects by fetal echocardiography

Xing Li, Lingmei Qian

The first affiliated hospital of Nanjing Medical University

**OBJECTIVES** By conducting a follow-up survey in children who were diagnosed with simple ventricular septal defect(VSD) in their mothers' second trimester through fetal echocardiography, we hope

to describe the outcome of the fetus with VSD after birth in Jiangsu Province, and to identify factors contributing to spontaneous closure (SC) of VSD. We hope to provide a reference for prenatal counseling and clinical decision making.

**METHODS** A total of 445 fetal patients who had been diagnosed with isolated VSD by fetal echocardiographic in their mother's second trimester were enrolled in this retrospective study at Nanjing Maternity and Child Health Care Hospital and Jiangsu Province Maternity and Child Health Care Hospital between January 2011 and December 2013. Data in ultrasound record contained gestational weeks, mother's age, fetal heart rate, width of aorta and pulmonary artery, location and diameter of the defect, direction of the shunt. Questions in the interview contained: whether the defect was closed, specific time of the SC, current treatment, gender, birth weight, whether premature birth existed, whether there were infection or metabolic disease during pregnancy, with or without a family history of heart disease.

**RESULTS** Effective follow-up was 257 cases, 44 cases received termination of pregnancy, 213 infants were born. 8 cases died after birth, 205 cases survived, among which 19 cases underwent clinical surgery, 24 cases were still not closed, SC occurred in 110 children (49 closed during pregnancy, and 61 closed postpartum). The post-natal death, children underwent surgery and children with unclosed defects were classified as group 1, along with defects closed postpartum and during pregnancy were classified as group 2 and 3 respectively. The comparison of echocardiography results showed significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the following data: defect diameter ( $3.422 \pm 0.972$ ,  $2.426 \pm 0.599$ ,  $2.292 \pm 0.479$ mm), birth weight ( $3.095 \pm 0.774$ ,  $3.174 \pm 0.535$ ,  $3.499 \pm 0.532$ kg), defect location, direction of blood flow through the defect. When SC used as a state variable and the defect diameter as test variables, we get a receiver operating characteristic curve: area under the curve is 0.842, Cut-off value is 2.55mm. Binary logistic regression analysis showed that birth weight is a protective factor, while defect diameter is a risk factor for SC. The probability of SC was described by the equation: probability =  $(1 + \exp[-2.125 - 1.76 * \text{birth weight} + 1.393 * \text{diameter}])^{-1}$ . We examine children with VSD from January to March in 2014 according to the probability formula, 19 out of 23 children were in line with forecasts.

**CONCLUSIONS** A. by using statistical analysis, cut-off value of the defect diameter were 2.55mm in predicting the rate of SC in children with VSD who were diagnosed in their mothers' second trimester, the smaller the defect was, the more likely SC will happen. B. greater birth weight, male fetuses, muscle defect, full-term infants has higher probability of SC; C. defect without bloodstream detection were easier to close.

#### GW26-e3558

##### Comparative Study of Echo and Cardiovascular Cast in Fetus with CoA or IAA

Liu Hong, Mingxing Xie

Department of Ultrasound, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Hubei Province Key Laboratory of Molecu

**OBJECTIVES** The coarctation or interruption of aortic arch is a rare kind of congenital malformation of great vascular, always combined with multiple cardiac malformation. The echocardiology can display the abnormal structure of the inner hear cavity, excluding the great vascular lesion, especially the isthmus and the conjunction of descending aorta and PDA. Our research is to assess the sonographical features of fetal CoA or IAA with the comparative study of echo and cardiovascular cast.

**METHODS** All the 3 cases of CoA or IAA diagnosed by fetal echocardiology were made into cardiovascular cast. First we peel the umbilical vein from the abdominal wall, injected the mixture of heparin and perfusate slowly with low tension, then we got the cardiovascular cast. The models display the space configuration of heart cavity and the location relationship of great vessels. These datas compared with the sonographical features, we can get the point of abnormalities according to the cardiovascular cast.

**RESULTS** The 3 cases of fetal CoA or IAA all confirmed by fetal echocardiology and heart sample cast. Two cases were CoA, the characteristic findings include:

- (1) the coarctation of the ascending aorta and arch, with narrow diameter (0.14cm) and reverse flow;
- (2) aortic valve and mitral valve stenosis, two ventricular outlet confirmed by the cardiovascular cast, which showed the aorta on the anteriorly left with the pulmonary artery on the posteriorly right, combined with HLHS;
- (3) the left and right PA crossover each other up and down.

The another case was IAA, the characteristic findings include:

- (1) the echocardiology showed severe constriction(0.17cm) or interruption of aortic arch, the cavity and flow of descending aorta was not evident, the cast demonstrated the IAA with type A, interrupted between the PDA and left sub clavicular artery;
- (2) large VSD (Taussing-Bing), pulmonary artery dilated;
- (3) also with the crossover PA.

**CONCLUSIONS** Fetal echocardiology as the only observation way to the congenital heart disease, is still uncertain with the diagnosis to the morphological and location features of the great vessels. The combination of cardiovascular cast and fetal echocardiology would improve the specificity and veracity of fetal CHD diagnosis.

#### GW26-e3569

##### Flow field changes of right ventricle in diastole pre- and post-operation in patients with atrial septal defect by vector flow mapping

Jinfeng Liu, Yali Yang

Department of Ultrasound, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Hubei Province Key Laboratory of Molecu

**OBJECTIVES** In this study, we apply a novel echocardiographic method, vector flow mapping (VFM), to assess the flow field changes of the right ventricle in diastole pre- and post-operation in patients with ASD, investigating its value in the evaluation of hemodynamic changes ASD patients.

**METHODS** 20 patients with secundum ASD were enrolled as patient group, while 20 healthy volunteers were chosen as controls group. The characteristics of flow field pre- and post-operation were analyzed by vector, streamline and vortex modes, separately. The parameters including diastolic peak velocity(Vp), diastolic peak flow(Fp) and diastolic Q+(DQ+) at basal, mid and apical segments of the two groups were also recorded and compared with VFM.

**RESULTS** Compared with normal group, the ASD group had intensive but disordered vector and stream lines and vortexes with more area below the tricuspid leaflets in diastolic right ventricle before operation. After operation, the line intensity and direction consistence were recovered and the vortexes were reduced to some degree, but still different from the normal group. The Vp, Fp and DQ+ in each segment of right ventricle after operation were also lower than those before ASD closure, but higher than control group ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**CONCLUSIONS** The flow field hemodynamics of the right ventricle in ASD patients was recovered after operation, but still not back to normal in the short time. The vector flow mapping could be used in the postoperative hemodynamic monitoring and follow-up.

#### GW26-e5377

##### Analysis research of fetal echocardiography in the diagnosis of fetal coarctation and its ultrasonic hemodynamics

Zhuo Chen, Yihua He

Beijing Anzhen Hospital, echocardiography department

**OBJECTIVES** Analyze the fetal echocardiography in the diagnosis of fetal coarctation and its ultrasonic hemodynamics and to explore the clinical application of fetal echocardiography in the diagnosis of coarctation.

**METHODS** From August 2010 to December 2014, 114 fetus diagnosed as coarctation were selected from the 11647 cases of fetus, gestational aged 20 to 38 weeks, with pathologic results or postnatal follow-up results as the gold standard, different fetal echocardiography parameters including the ratio of left and right ventricular diameter (LV/RV), the ratio of pulmonary artery and the aorta (PA/AO), the aortic isthmus, the aortic inner diameter ratio (AI/AO and AI/DA), and the velocity ratio ( $PA_v/AO_v$ ,  $AR_v/DA_v$ ,  $AR_v/DA_{vd}$ ,  $MCA_{vs}/inUA_{vs}$ ,  $MCA_{vd}/inUA_{vd}$ ,  $MCA_{RI}/inUA_{RI}$ ,  $MCA_{PI}/inUA_{PI}$ ,  $MCA_{vs}/exUA_{vs}$ ,  $MCA_{vd}/exUA_{vd}$ ,  $MCA_{RI}/exUA_{RI}$ ,  $MCA_{PI}/exUA_{PI}$ ), were selected to evaluate the diagnostic value of each above index in the diagnosis of coarctation.

**RESULTS** 144 cases of fetus were included in this study, in which 53 cases were successful followed-up, including 22 cases with coarctation and 31 cases without coarctation. The ROC curve of different indexes were drawn and the results showed that the AUC of the inner diameter ratio (LV/RV, PA/AO, AI/DA,  $MCA_{vd}/inUA_{vd}$ ,  $MCA_{RI}/inUA_{RI}$ ,  $MCA_{PI}/inUA_{PI}$ ) were  $> 0.5$ , which had certain diagnostic accuracy ( $P < 0.05$ ). The consistency of any single ratio was relatively low, when the number of the ratio increased to 3, the Kappa value was 0.687 ( $P = 0.000$ ); and increased to 4, the Kappa value was 0.649 ( $P = 0.000$ ). If any six indexes were taken as criteria, any positive index was taken as